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California GARDEN

JUNE - JULY, 1968

Chateau La Salle
hybridized by Dr. Dennison Morey

CALIFORNIA'S OWN GARDEN MAGAZINE
Published Continuously Since 1909

Floral events . . .

JUNE - JULY, 1968

San Diego Floral Association Programs

Third Tuesday, Floral Building, Balboa Park
Chairman, Mrs. Eugene Cooper

SPECIAL:

June Meeting, June 18, will feature Mr. and Mrs. A. B. C. Darcy of La Mesa showing their beautiful slides, "Tulip Time in Holland." The evening meeting will be preceded by a potluck dinner at 6:30. Watch your newsletter for details. The Darcys are world travelers and expert photographers.

THERE WILL BE NO REGULAR FLORAL ASSOCIATION PROGRAMS DURING THE SUMMER. THEY WILL RESUME IN SEPTEMBER . . . watch your newsletter for dates and programs.

FLOWER SHOWS

NATIONAL ROSE SHOW at Disneyland Hotel, June 8-9, Saturday and Sunday. Bus ticket, $5.50 through the Floral Association.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL FUCHSIA SHOW—Orange County Fairgrounds, Costa Mesa, California.

June 14, 3 p.m. — 9 p.m.;
June 15, 10 a.m. — 9 p.m.;
June 16, 10 a.m. — 6 p.m.

Admission: Adults $1.00
Students 12-16 .50

DAHLIA SOCIETY, July 21. Specimen Dahlia Show, Conference Building, Balboa Park.

Floral Tours

SATURDAY, JUNE 8

NATIONAL ROSE SHOW at DISNEYLAND HOTEL

Buses load behind Organ Pavilion at 8:30 a.m. La Jolla Public Library 9:00 a.m. Will leave Disneyland at 7:00 p.m.

Charge includes admission to rose show $5.50

SATURDAY, JULY 20

QUAIL BOTANICAL PARK

Stops along the way will be made at a sea shell store and at numerous nurseries. Buses load behind Organ Pavilion 9:30 a.m. La Jolla Public Library at 10:00 a.m. Return 5 p.m.

Ticket for tour includes box lunch to be served at Quail Park $5.50

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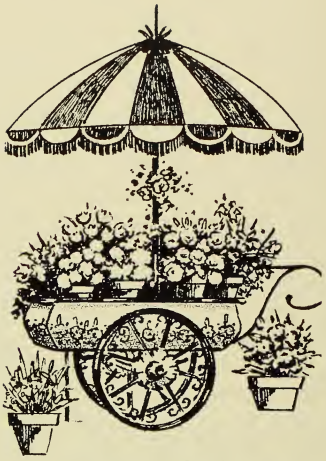

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CALIFORNIA GARDEN

California's Own Garden Magazine

June - July, 1968

Vol. 59 No. 3

THE COVER

Chateau La Salle is the lovely, durable yellow rose developed and introduced in 1967 by Dr. Dennison Morey of Santa Rosa, California. For a list of some of his other famous recent introductions, see page 35.

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THE WORLD OF ROSES

At right is a picture of Dr. Dennison Morey, an eminent hybridizer whose beautiful "Chateau La Salle" rose appears on our cover. "New Love," another of his roses is shown in vivid color on Page 18. We invite you to send for his outstanding catalog. You will find information about it on Page 35 of this issue.

We are proud to present a biographical profile of a distinguished rosarian . . . Dr. Dennison Morey

DR. DENNISON MOREY is probably best known as one of the nation's outstanding rosarians. For 12 years he was Director of the West Coast Research Station of the Jackson and Perkins Company. In his rose career, Dr. Morey is recognized as the originator of more than 30 varieties of roses including two All-America Rose Selections, "Fusilier" and "King's Ransom" and recent Rose of the Year, "South Seas," which has been awarded the Pfister Award of Men's Garden Club of America.

But roses are only a small part of Dr. Morey's interests. He is also an established authority on chrysanthemums, day lilies, lilies, lilacs, walnuts and chestnuts, dwarf fruit, understocks, and so on.

Dr. Morey has recently formed an organization that should be of considerable interest to the home gardener since it will eventually exert an influence on nearly every item in the field of ornamental horticulture. General Bionomics, Inc. is the name, and it is located in Santa Rosa. The translation is: Horticultural Testing Associates, specializing in applied biological research. In terms of what this means to the week-end gardener, General Bionomics will be engaged in producing new and better plants with equal attention to the inherent problems of hardiness and disease resistance. One of the goals of General Bionomics, for example, is "absolutely clean roses by 1970." Another objective that will have an impact on the home gardener's buying habits will be the establishment of a "symbol of superiority." This could be likened to a horticultural version of the Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval—in that it will be granted on merit as the result of an arduous testing program. Judging will be based on a combination appraisal of heredity plus performance. Actually, General Bionomics has a three-fold aim: "New and better plants, better growing and cultural techniques and better nursery products through applied research and testing."

Academically speaking, Dr. Morey holds the degrees of A.B. and M.A. from the Henry Shaw School of Botany of Washington University. He has a Ph.D. in Biology from Stanford University in Palo Alto, California.

In discussing Dr. Morey's many accomplishments, it would be unfair to gloss over the fact that this famous hybridizer has eleven more originations that have not been mentioned thus far and which are by all odds his favorites, even though not a one of them has been awarded a horticultural gold medal. Their names are Lucy, Dennison, Claire, William, Eric, Mathew, Gordon, Miriam, Guy, Howard, and Grace, and they are the eleven children of Dr. and Mrs. Dennison Morey. ■

from ancient to modern: a history of roses

by Don Jarvis
American Rose Society
Consulting Rosarian
A.R.S. Old Rose Committee

ALL HAIL our present queen! Queen Hybrid Tea!!! Truly she deserves that position. However, her rule has occupied only a minute portion of many years since her ancestors appeared. The rose is probably the best loved and most universally grown of all the beauties of nature.

She is a very ancient plant. Fossil specimens have been found in Montana and Oregon, thirty five million years old. So, she predated man by an enormous expanse of time and was well established on earth long before he appeared. Unfortunately, he kept no record as to when he first recognized her as the potential Queen of the flowers. Neither did he leave on the walls of his caves, any clue as to what she was like or what her form was at that time. Neither did he tell us whether any of the species we know to day existed then or whether she has changed from her original form through natural climatic and growing conditions, together with mutations and crosses, to form our modern species.

The rose is a very adaptable plant, and every part of the temporate and subtropical Northern Hemisphere has its native species. There are hundreds of these, shrubs or vines, all with simple five petal flowers. Some botanists say there are more than three hundred and many of these have no common names.

Man's Development of the Rose

As soon as man could spare a little time from his everyday duties of making a living, he began shaping Queen Rose in the direction of his own desires. In guiding this development, man has valued and accented certain definite characteristics. Most important is the change in flower form from the original five petaled bloom through semi-double types to full double flowers.

From the beginning breeders have encouraged the roses tendency toward doubleness, which first appeared in nature. In addition to flower shape, many other characteristics have been considered desirable, such as: fragrance, good foliage, vigorous growth, and all season bloom. In their efforts to secure these, hybridizers have further changed the original wild rose. In this way, our present queen has been developed in a very short time, when compared to her uncountable millions of years of existence.

The first identifiable pictures we have from the pyramid of an Egyptian Pharoah and a Minoan Fresco, point to the Gallica, as having been grown in southern Europe and Asia Minor. These paintings came from the 15th century B.C. Rosa Gallica was known to the ancient Medes and Persians, and Gallicas and Damasks were cultivated in Greece in the fourth and fifth century B.C. In the first century A.D. Homer mentioned flowers which appear to be Rosa, Alba, Gallica, Damascena, and Canina.

In all probability, Rosa Damascena Bifera was brought to Spain by the Arabs about the seventh century A.D. Rosa Moschata and Rosa Phoenecia are thought to have come from the Persian Plateau. Rosa Alba apparently originated in Northern Europe, and Rosa Centifolia at a later date in the sixteenth century in Holland, perhaps as a natural cross of Rosa Alba and Rosa Damascena Bifera. So by various routes, these old roses reached Western Europe from Asia Minor.

These are the roses that were being cultivated in Europe up until about 1790 and had been known to the civilized world since about the fifteenth century B.C.

From the Far East, two new types reached the shores of Western Europe: Rosa Chinensis, the Pink and Red Chinas along with Rosa Odorata, the Pink Tea and Odorata Ochroleuca, the Yellow Tea. Now, indeed the stage was set for the birth of the modern Rose.

The handsome and sturdy, but once blooming plants of the European varieties, crossed with the smooth and delicate repeat blooming china varieties produced the first perpetual blooming European Roses, the Portlands, Bourbons and Noisettes.

When the Tea Roses were introduced to Europe in 1825, the resultant crosses were the tremendously vigorous and popular Hybrid Perpetual. More Tea Blood introduced into the life stream of the perpetuals, resulted in our present, the Hybrid Tea, toward the end of the 19th Century.

About this time also a natural cross of Japanese Rosa Multiflora and Chinensis gave us the first Polyantha, a new type which, when hybridized with the Hybrid

Austrian Copper . . . most brilliantly colored of all roses and the parent of modern yellow roses. This old rose dates back to 1590.

Tea, gave us the Floribunda. This, in turn crossed again with the Hybrid Tea, resulted in the Grandiflora.

The Lovely Ancestors

One of the wonders of nature and the rose family, has sported from Rosa Centifolia and Rosa Damascena. This is the lovely Moss Rose. The early Mosses were all from the Centifolia class and first became known about 1700. The Damask mossy sports, instead of having green moss soft to the touch, has moss which is hard and prickly, more like a covering of tiny stiff hairs. Damask mosses are somewhat remontant, while Centifolia mosses are spring flowering only.

Another specie, which had a tremendous impact on our modern Rose, was Rosa Foetida Persiana. Before the 20th Century, there had been no yellow color in any of the hybridized roses. The color till then had been in shades of white, red and mauve. Attempts had been made to incorporate the yellow from the tea rose into the Hybrid Tea, but this was not successful. However, with the introduction of Foitida blood, by way of the cross which gave us Soliel D' Or, the result was a complete new range of colors in the yellows and flame hues.

The dubious honor of having passed on her susceptibility to Black Spot is also given to Foetida Persiana. With the new type sprays for the control of this, the good that she did for the color range, far outweighs the bad effects.

Those who grow the old roses, I think, do so for one of four reasons. First, because of nostalgia; remembering the days of the June Roses, Monthly Roses, and early shrubs. Second, to have something no one else has. Third, because they are necessary in a collector's garden. Fourth, because they actually love them and are much more interested in them than the moderns. A fifth reason might be added. Because of climatic conditions and altitude, the hardiness of certain of the old types is necessary, to have any roses of any kind.

Roses in History

The old roses are the ones which have figured in history, legend, and art of the western world, as well as in its magic and symbolism. The rose has been a symbol of beauty and love, an expression of Christian mysticism, the emblem of kings, an ingredient of magic and medicine and decorations for buildings and coins.

They have been used in love potions, and rose water and attar of roses were used as a flavoring, being displaced only by vanilla. They figured as heraldic devices in the War of the Roses. They have been the seal or crest for many Popes.

In ancient days, roses were very popular in Egypt. They were often placed in the tombs for the dead and used lavishly for the living. At a banquet for Mark Anthony, Queen Cleopatra covered the floor 18 inches deep with rose petals. Egypt became the rose center of the world and shiploads were sent to Rome. The Romans scattered them over floors, couches, and decked their guests with garlands of roses. They used quantities of rose water for perfume.

Because of their heavy use in the Roman debaucheries, the rose fell into heavy disfavor with the early Christians, who firmly rejected it. However, a flower, which means so much to so many people, rapidly came back into favor. It soon began to appear in Christian legends, and became an important Christian symbol.

Roses in Medicine

A great industry was built around the rose in a medicinal way. Although it had figured in medicine in the early Greek days, by the 16th and 17th centuries, it was used as a cure-all for every known ailment, from stomach ache to the plague. The center of this industry was the Medicunal Red Rose, Rosa Gallica Officinalis, and lasted more than six hundred years. Rose petals were still being shipped in the 19th century to the Americas. Rose Oil, Rose Water, and Rose Petals are still obtainable, but used mostly for cosmetics. It has now been found that Rose Hips contain four hundred percent more Vitamin C than citrus fruit.

The rose has meant many things to many people: beauty, purity, love and bravery. It has a strangely hardy fragility, which may be why, since ancient times, it has always been called she.

Many of these oldies, which come down to us with their legacy of legend and love, are still well worth growing, and give as many or more flowers than the Hybrid Tea. The largest inhibiting factor in growing old roses is their robust growth and the plant size. Some can be held in bounds but others cannot. Their best feature is their ability to grow and bloom with a very minimum of care. Some of them resent pruning and spraying and most of them give their best performance on their own roots. This is not desirable in a small garden due to their habit of spreading by underground stolons.

There are a number of species and their hybrids which grace a garden well. Some of the best we find among the Rugosas.

Blanc Double Be Coubert, large, pure white; Delicata, semi-double, mauve pink; Rugosa Rubra, single, brilliant magenta purple; and Hansa, large, double, reddish violet, are all everblooming.

The Chinensis of China Roses are also everblooming. Two of the best are, in my opinion, Chinensis Mutablis; each single bloom passing through the cycle of colors from yellow, to white, to pink and ageing red: and the low growing Hermosa with its blush-pink blooms. Chinensis viridiflora, the green rose, is a must for a flower arranger.

Many of the spring blooming species also add color. A bush of Rosa Foetida Bicolor, Austrian Copper, is beautiful to see. Rosa Moyesii, with her deep orange-red single flowers, has a color not found in any other rose. The Hybrid Moyessii Nevada, with its large single creamy-white blossoms, is one of the finest shrub roses available. Rosa Hugonis, Father Hugo's Rose, with its fern-like foliage and bright yellow single blossoms, is the first to bloom in the spring. Rosa Banksie, with its clusters of small white flowers, is a magnificent garden ornament where there is room for its enormous spread. Rosa Eglanteria, the sweet briar rose, with its apple scented foliage and small pink single blossoms, should be in every garden. The Spinosissima hybrid, Golden Wings is one of the finest of the single roses. The bloom is a beautiful deep yellow of large size and is produced all season.

Space necessitates leaving out many specie roses of worth, all with characteristics individual to themselves. They may differ in bloom, bush, growth or even thorn, but each has some feature, which makes it desirable to old rose lovers.

With the Portlands and Bourbons as the first of the Hybrid Types, quite a few are still in existence. The Portland, Jacques Cartier, with its clear pink flowers, and intense fragrance, similar to the Autumn Damask, is one of the few of this type still available. A number of Bourbons are to be had, and should, I think, be grown more widely. White tinged blush, Coquette Des Alpes; Rich pink La Reine Victoria; pink shading darker, Mme Ernst Calvat; and deep rose-pink shaded purple, Mme Isaac Pereire, are all everblooming.

In the noisette type, which is the only one to originate in the United States, Mme Alfred Carriere, one of the best of all white climbers, and Marechal Niel, a golden yellow climber, will add beauty to any garden.

The last type before the modern era is of course, the Hybrid Perpetual. The name is misleading, as it meant that the plant blossomed in the spring and again in the fall. Some of the Hybrid Perpetuals did bloom as does the Hybrid Tea. Many varieties are still grown, one of the best being Frau Karl Drushki. Others of note are Paul Neyron, Prince Camille De Rohan, Ulrich Brunner Fils, Henry Nevard, and of course American Beauty, when it is green house grown.

It is with pleasure that I see the reviving interest in old roses and numbers of gardens which have had some of the old type beauties added to them. In spite of their charm many true old roses do not belong in every back yard garden. Many do not meet the standards set by modern gardeners, however, to me spring is not spring without a few of the June blooming varieties to sniff and admire as much as I wish.

Hail, Queen Rose. Long may She reign! ■

LABELS FOR WHALEY ROSE GARDEN

Mrs. Eugene Cooper (center), President of Old Rose Hips and Thorns, and Mrs. Helen Carswell (left) present plant labels to Mrs. June Redding, curator of the Whaley House Old Rose Garden, San Diego, California. Mrs. Carswell, nationally-known rosarian, contributed an absorbing article for this issue, on Modern Roses (page 10).

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TRY A NEW ROSE!

by Jean Kenneally,
San Diego Rose Society

ONE OF THE EXCITING THINGS about rose growing is the anticipation — each new rose introduction just may turn out to be the beautiful, flawless, trouble-free plant we're all waiting for. Each year when the All America Rose Selections are announced anticipation is heightened — this may be the year!

The AARS winners for 1968 are really an advance toward perfection. The hybrid tea winner, "Miss All American

A bouquet of modern roses, including "Matterhorn," white, introduced in 1965; "Lemon Spice," yellow, 1966; "Granada," pink blend, 1963; "Oklahoma," dark red, 1964; "Seventh Heaven," dark red, 1966; and "Fragrance," medium pink, 1965. The velvety dark red beauty at the left is "Oklahoma" — Florence Chadwick's favorite from her mother's garden.

Photos by Betty Mackintosh

Beauty" (known in Europe and the rest of the world as "Maria Callas") is a new vivid neon pink. Its blooms are full and fragrant and the plant, though rather low growing, is vigorous and productive. If you like this particular color "Miss All American Beauty" is a winner and a dramatic addition to the garden.

"Europeana," the floribunda winner, is a beautiful choice for a bedding rose. In Europe and Australia there are many massed plantings of "Europeana" in parks and along city streets. The clustered blooms are vivid scarlet and maroon. The blooms hold on the plant for three weeks without aging unpleasantly. It is equally satisfactory as a cut bloom, lasting exceptionally long in the house. Arrangers should find this an interesting subject; the rose does not change or get too large as it opens. As a garden rose it is most effective in mass plantings.

"Scarlet Knight" the 1968 grandiflora selection, is a swashbuckler, and has the glowing satiny petal sheen we all used to admire in "Christopher Stone" and "Charles Mallerin." It is an improvement in vigor and has a camellia form when fully open. "Scarlet Knight" lasts very long on the plant or as a cut bloom. This flower is much more beautiful either in the garden or in vases if the guard petals are removed. They are almost black and in warm weather give the blooms a rather scorched appearance. Give this plant a lot of room and plant it in the back of the bed — it is very tall.

To many rosarians the most intriguing new rose is not an All American Rose Selection. This is the cultivar "Fragrant Cloud," a rose in the vibrant color range of "Tropicana," but a much darker richer tone. The fragrance is indeed a fragrant cloud surrounding the plant. The foliage is a lovely bronzy green which displays the rose particularly well; the stems are straight and slender and long — holding the bloom most gracefully erect. This rose was growing in all the park and private gardens in New Zealand and Australia and was greatly admired by the American Rose Society members attending the first Australian Rose Convention last year. It was introduced there under the European name of "Duftwolke." Here the name change to "Fragrant Cloud" was a help, and much more enticing to American buyers. "Fragrant Cloud" should be turning up frequently as Queen of the Show in a few years.

Another rose which should be a great success in Southern California gardens is "Blue Moon." Like the most beautiful "Sterling Silver" you ever saw, but better, and grows on a much larger healthier plant. Several growers in San Diego are testing "Blue Moon" and it appears to be happy in our climate. This one originated in Europe.

Still another satisfactory blue-mauve rose is "Lady X." This one has very good form when about one-half open but does not have enough petals to maintain the exhibition form when more fully open. When cut in bud however, it opens slowly and holds its form for several days.

Hybridizer Herbert Swim has a new red rose called "Night'n'Day." This is a very appropriate name because the rose in bud is almost black but when it opens the center is a rich crimson. It is moderately fragrant, the petals have a heavy vellum texture. This is very good as a cut bloom, not too large and with excellent keeping quality.

"San Antone," a rose introduced to honor a city has several ardent local supporters. Carl Truby is a booster for "San Antone" and maintains that anyone who gives it two years to get established will love it. It is a rose red color.

Last of all, let me recommend a rose which is not even available as yet, our own rose "San Diego." This was introduced by Armstrong Nurseries to honor San Diego's 200th Anniversary next year. Plants will be available the end of 1968 when the bare root roses come in. A pale yellow with the quality of moonlight, petals lightly tinted with pink, growing on a well foliaged handsome bush, moderately fragrant, this will be a credit to our birthday party. It's a very rose-like rose, full petalage which opens slowly, keeping its circular outline, the very rose one has in mind when arranging a bowl of roses. The blooms cover the plant form top to bottom and the foliage holds well on the plant, making this a good park rose.

Maybe this will induce our parks to put in beds of roses to celebrate the 200th Anniversary. There hasn't been a "San Diego" rose since Forrest Hieatt's 1935 introduction, so let's all welcome our lovely namesake!

Above: "Columbus Queen," Mrs. Mary Chadwick's favorite, a light pink. Deep budded and long stemmed.

Flowers from Mrs. Mary Chadwick's Garden

"Matterhorn," shown here, is a white with which the California climate agrees well.

Mrs. Mary Chadwick graciously gave us permission to photograph some of the beautiful roses in her garden. Her daughter, Florence, is known to all San Diegans and the rest of the world as a champion swimmer. Since Mrs. Chadwick retired from the restaurant business she has been seriously interested in roses—and now her cups compete with those of her daughter.

MODERN ROSES: SALUTE TO A BEAUTY—

"Los Angeles Beautiful"

by

Helen D. Carswell,
Library Consultant,
American Rose Society

"What's in a name?
That which we call a rose
By any other name
Would smell as sweet"
(William Shakespeare)

THE IMMORTAL BARD of Stratford-on-Avon may have been nonchalant about rose names. Not so with rosarians and gardeners of our day. Every rose has a correct registered name and these are published in a book called *Modern Roses.*

This check-list of rose names is kept up to date in cooperation with the International Registration Authority for roses, compiled by The McFarland Company of Harrisbury, Pennsylvania in association with the American Rose Society.

Rose Reference Books

If you were to watch the arrival of those taking part in the judging sessions at the American Rose Society National Show, to be held in Disneyland Hotel June 8 and 9, 1968, you will notice that they carry perhaps several books, to be used as reference and verification in making their decisions on the winning blooms. Among these books will be *Modern Roses VI.* The reason for the importance of these volumes is, one of the items in "Rules and Judging Standards," as stated in *"The Judging of Roses"* by C. H. Lewis, adopted as the official Judges' Manual by the society, states:

"Judges must disqualify exhibits that are not named, (except for classes for unnamed varieties), wrongly named, or not worthy." Both of these publications are available from the society headquarters at 4048 Roselea Place, Columbus, Ohio 43214.

First published in 1930, *Modern Roses* is a compilation of facts about all roses known to be in commerce at a given time, throughout the ages to the present, that had any historical or botanical importance. This initial edition was the work of Dr. J. Horace McFarland, a past president of the rose group, and editor of *The American Rose Annual* for many years. It listed over 2500 rose varieties with their description, classification, parentage, name of originator, date of introduction into commerce, important awards it had won, etc. It represented over 15 years of research.

Correspondence with rose producers all over the world, addition of many new varieties and a more complete list of the species, or "wild" roses to assist plant breeders, made *Modern Roses II* in 1940, a real progress report. It listed over 4800

varieties of roses.

In the interval between later issues, information on new introductions, is included in *"The New Roses of the World"* section of the American Rose Annual. Hundreds of popular roses have been introduced since Modern Roses VI was published in 1965, so it is important that judges have available not only Modern Roses in its current edition, but also all Annuals since that date.

Value of the Lists

Often one hears of people who read the dictionary, or the telephone directory, with interest and delight. This form of life in the rose world reads Modern Roses, page by page, night after night, marks the roses they have grown, lists others to follow up and study, a few to seek out in gardens so as to learn to recognize them; it makes an endless hobby.

When the 1968 *American Rose Annual arrived,* its study took several days. One item had great appeal for me, the "New Roses of the World" section:

Los Angeles Beautiful Gr. (IIIB) yb *(W. E. Lammerts; Int. Germain's '67)* Queen Elizabeth X Rumba. Medium yellow blended with coral on petal edge, fading to scarlet, full high-centered, double blooms borne singly and several together. Petals drop off cleanly, very good lasting quality. Slight fragrance. Abundant, dark green leathery foliage, large and disease resistant. Vigorous upright compact growth. Abundant continuous blooming."

How to Interpret the Symbols

One has to learn to interpret these statistics: *Gr.* is the classification, grandiflora; *(IIIB)* is the symbol in a new system for entering blooms in shows, to bring uniformity in all countries; *yb,* yellow blend is the color class of this variety; *(Note when you are viewing the rose show how entries are arranged according to color); Queen Elizabeth X Rumba* is the parentage of Los Angeles Beautiful; the other items give a vivid picture of this new rose, as well as its habit of growth.

The entry that will in due time appear in Modern Roses VII will also give the plant patent number, the awards the rose has won, etc. cold statistics perhaps, but to most rosarians it is like reading about a wedding — "knew the mother well, father came from a fine family —."

In fancy one can go back to the first rose fields they saw of Dr. Lammert's now internationally famous Queen Elizabeth rose, to the Stocking growing fields and see the jaunty little Rumba, row on row, of which he said: "Feeling a bit jaded? Just cut a spray of this perky rose and life will take on a new glow — one pert spray in a vase gives pep to a room, one plant will pep up that drab spot in your garden."

Viewing Day in San Joaquin

This child of such loved parents, Los Angeles Beautiful, will always be a thrilling memory when it was previewed in Germain's growing grounds in the fabulous San Joaquin Valley, at their annual field day for rose societies, 1967. Viewing rows of thousands of bushes, the blooms with shades of yellow, coral, orange, red, vermillion, making a kaleidoscopic effect, reaching on to the mountains and the sunset, left a memory picture to treasure, always.

This is the sort of joy and rapture rosarians experience when they study "New Roses of the World," a feeling that is a blend of the past, the joys of to-day's rose world, the anticipation of what lies ahead. Do you wonder that we can hardly wait for the next volume to be known as MODERN ROSES VII?

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Wine, Roses and Redwoods . . . intimations of immortality

A SPECIAL INTERVIEW WITH BROTHER TIMOTHY FOR OUR ROSE ISSUE

BROTHER TIMOTHY, F.S.C., is vice-president and famed cellarmaster of The Christian Brothers Wines and Brandy. The Christian Brothers are a world-wide teaching order of the Roman Catholic Church, founded in Rheims, France in 1680; with some 18,000 members now teaching more than 720,000 students in 1,600 schools operated by the Brothers in 80 countries of the world. The Brothers came to the United States in 1848, and currently instruct some 100,000 students in 174 schools here.

The Brothers operate 13 institutions of learning in California and Oregon. Coming to California in 1868 (this is the Brothers' centennial year in the state) the Brothers assumed the administration of St. Mary's College, then in San Francisco; and later established a Novitiate, or training school, at Martinez, where they first began to produce table and sacramental wines in 1882.

Later, in 1932, the Brothers moved to new mission-style quarters in the redwood foothill district of the world-famous Napa Valley. Here the Brothers increased their winemaking activities in order to help meet the costs of developing and maintaining schools in the West Coast Province. Here Brother Timothy has worked for 33 years in the Brothers' vineyards and cellars.

Brother Timothy is fully conversant in all aspects of winemaking, from viticulture to packaging. He has also a wit and a way with a good number of other interests and hobbies including a large, widely-publicized, corkscrew collection, numbering some 1,000 items, as well as many other art objects and artifacts connected with vines and wines. Likewise, Brother Timothy is an avid gardener, and spends some part of each

Brother Timothy . . .

day working about the grounds and gardens at Mont La Salle, near Napa, site of the Brothers' monastery and wine-making headquarters. The following commentary was given to us by Brother Timothy:

THE LATE BROTHER JOHN, who was president of our winery operations for some twenty years, was a native of Portland, the 'Rose City,' and it was from him that I gained my particular interest and love for roses. However, I have had from boyhood my own kind of liking for all things to do with the good earth, whether agriculture, viticulture, horticulture, or just plain gardening. I love to see things grow.

"The pushing out and opening of all those little buds in spring, on our vines, around our gardens, is a manifestation of the Good Lord's abiding love for man, and his perpetual provisions of both beauty and food for man—nutrition for both his soul and his body. I take joy in the meanings I find.

"Look for example, at wine and roses: Both have very special appeals of beauty and fragrance, and each in its own way has certain potentials for producing euphoria—the flower gives its joy through the eyes and nose and imagination; the wine through the palate and the gentle ability to induce the sense of well-being and an easing of troubles and tensions.

"Wine and roses have long been associated with each other in romance, art and history. The natural affinity of the two throughout the history of western culture may perhaps be most simply understood as a manifestation of not only man's love of things good and beautiful, but his instinctive tendency to associate one with another.

"If we look behind the familiar theme of wine and roses, we find some of the meaning which has been lost in the commonplace. Wine and the rose are both living things: wine, like the rose, 'grows,' comes to maturity only with the proper time and conditions. Both benefit from man's attention and cultivation. Each enjoys a 'golden age,' of fullness and ripeness; but each has its own changing and transitory glory, finding immortality only in the memory and the generations to follow.

"Both are known and enjoyed for beauty. Both in turn are associated with many other things good, beautiful and pleasing, whether it be friendship and love, spiritual as well as physical good health, or perhaps the simply aesthetic enjoyment of the good and the beautiful for their own sakes. In any event, few things have been so unanimously acclaimed and celebrated in art and culture, in every form and media, as wine and the rose.

"Speaking of associations and affinities, I have found it interesting in my travels that people everywhere tend very readily to think of wine, roses and the Redwoods—as well as, of course, Hollywood, Disneyland and our beaches.

"Getting back more specifically to gardening and its rewards and pleasures, I can only say that my life is a great deal richer and fuller because of our gardens here at Mont La Salle—the care which they require of us, as well as the joy they give, affords real relief and respite from other daily chores and cares. I am around our gardens and grounds sometime during almost every day. In fact, gardening is a part of a Brother's early training; and our Novices and Junior Novices devote a good deal of time and energy to the gardens around their school and home in the monastery. About 15 years ago we planted some 200 tree roses of many, many different varieties around the monastery and winery, and another 60—all of the Peace variety, around our wine

Continued

Pictured, from left, are Dr. Dennison H. Morey, Jr., and Brother Timothy, vice-president and cellarmaster of The Christian Brothers. Dr. Morey hybridized the beautiful yellow rose "Chateau La Salle" and named it in honor of the Christian Brothers' wine of the same name.

Brother Timothy . . .

and champagne cellars in St. Helena.

"Besides my gardening hobby, I, of course, also have the great satisfaction of work in the vineyards, even though in these later years of my life most of my duties are of a supervisorial nature. I help to oversee, and act as a consultant with regard to, all the work to be done in the combined 2,000 acres of choice vineyards which the Brothers hold in the Napa and San Joaquin Valleys. Another little supervisorial job I have is the care of the Brothers cemetery here at Mont La Salle, where more than 100 of our Brothers from around the West Coast Province are buried. I personally knew most of them, and I have a certain sense of respect and duty, as well as satisfaction, in seeing their last resting place kept neat and beautiful.

"I remarked a moment ago something about the maturity and mortality of wines and roses, and it is the same with men. Perhaps it is the religious life which I have chosen which sets and keeps me thinking of these things, but as I also said a few words back, I take joy in the meanings I find: one sees our older Brothers come into a fullness of life and then the certain, though dignified and graceful, decline, until finally we have only memories and a small marble stone, marking name, and time and a place. The rose bursts forth; the wine ages slowly to maturity; and then they too are gone.

"But we have spring again and again, with new buds and new blossoms on the bush and vine. And I can look, too, at the somehow secret promise of a faithfully loving, abiding God, and our own eternal longevity in the seemingly eternal Redwoods around our property here. Some of them, now over 75 feet tall and 12 to 24 inches in diameter, I had the pleasure of planting with my own hands in 1938.

"Moreover, we have a promise from our Good Lord that the taking of the consecrated bread and wine will give us everlasting life. It is a mystery; but I find it is one worth believing. Here too, incidentally, I suppose we Brothers find some reassurance, when we are queried regarding our winemaking activities: not only did Our Lord choose wine as one of the real symbols of our Faith; He made perhaps the best wine that will ever be made when He performed His first miracle at The Wedding Feast of Cana.

"Wine, like the rose, has been an important symbol and a focal point in much of history's romance, culture, art and religion. Wine has had a significant religious role in man's life from the earliest recorded days. And, it is interesting to note from a scientific and horticultural point of view some of the reasons for the marvelous and mysterious significance accorded to wine through all the ages: It was not until the time of Louis Pasteur that the process of fermentation was understood. The microscopic yeast cells, which transform natural sugars to fruit alcohols, and which are naturally present on the skins of grapes (put there by the Lord himself), were discovered by Pasteur. Even the very practical and scientific Yankee, Ben Franklin, who lived about 100 years before Pasteur, surmised only that, 'wine is constant proof that God loves us and loves to see us happy.'

"And so it is for me, whether in my gardening, my watching Redwoods grow, my winemaking, or in the witnessing of the knowing, loving and working together of confreres and fellowmen who come and go in this life, I find such proof of a Love and Happiness greater than any man knows." ■

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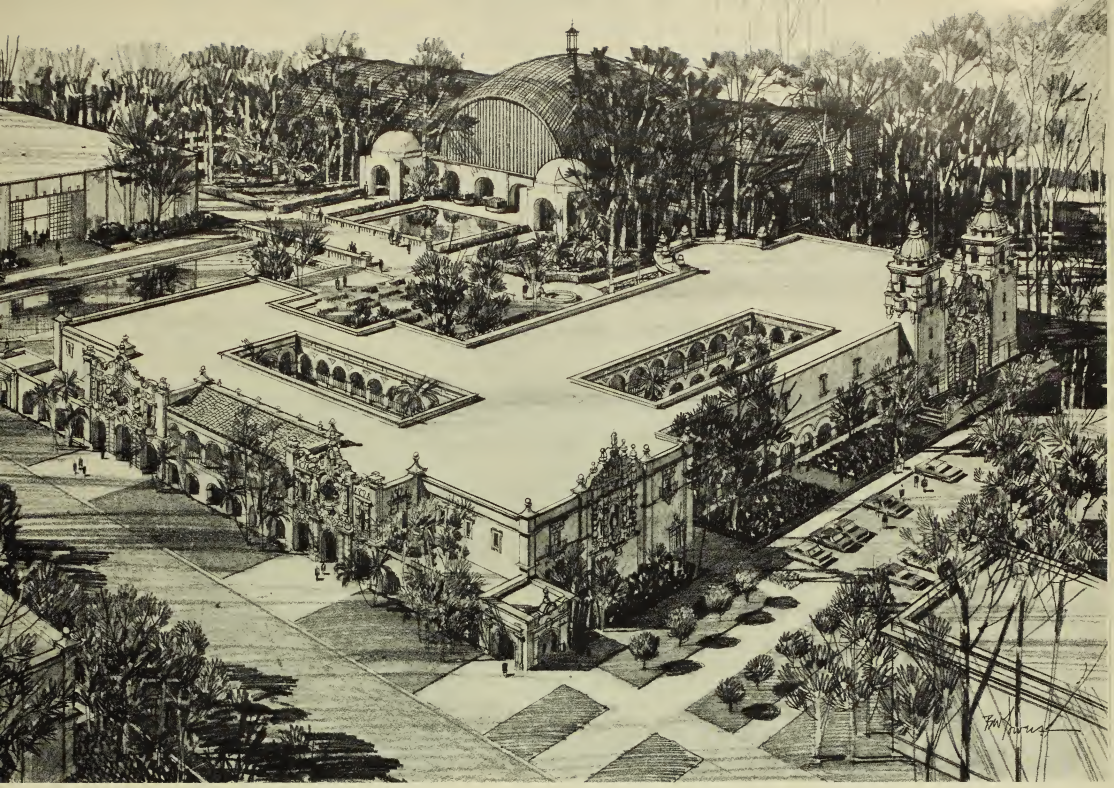

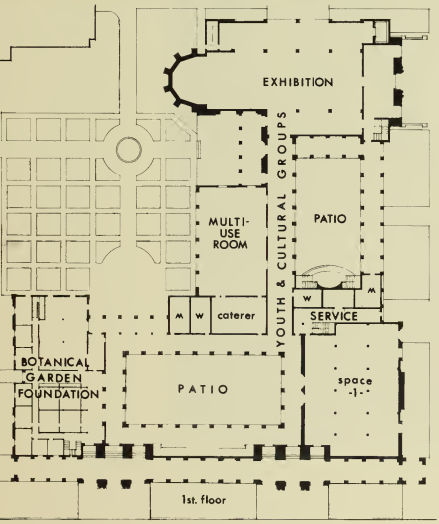

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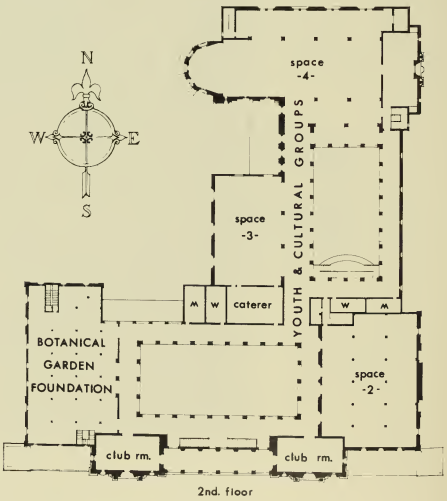

The San Diego Business Community Supports The BOTANICAL GARDEN FOUNDATION: will you support it too?

Read this letter from the San Diego Chamber of Commerce:

Balboa Park Committee
Park & Recreation Board
City of San Diego
San Diego, California 92101

Gentlemen:

The San Diego Chamber of Commerce is distressed that a move has developed to demolish the Food and Beverage Building in Balboa Park rather than make external maintenance-type improvements to the building as recommended for your approval by the San Diego Chamber of Commerce.

We recognize the favorable impression which the architecture of the existing buildings in Balboa Park has upon both residents and visitors as something unique to San Diego. We understand that the Botanical Foundation had been given an option by the City of San Diego on this site, and we would be hopeful that they would be successful in their fund raising efforts to the end that a facility could be erected on this site which would be in keeping with the other buildings in the Prado Area. In the meantime, the San Diego Chamber of Commerce feels that it is most important that this building receive attention so that it presents a creditable appearance especially during the period of San Diego's 200th Anniversary.

The business community, as represented by the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, strongly recommends against demolishing the Food and Beverage Building to create a parking lot on this site in the Prado area, the main entrance to Balboa Park.

John F. Borchers, General Manager

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION NOW FOR THE GARDEN-CULTURAL CENTER, to be utilized by botanical, garden, and agricultural organizations of our county, and by —

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THE GLITTERING PROMISE of the Garden-Cultural Center building, *rebuilt in permanent form,* stems from its original endowment of authentic Spanish Colonial architecture of the past, and now the opportunity exists to preserve it for the needs and enjoyment of the people of San Diego.

YOU can give a gift to *yourself and enrich posterity* by assisting in the architectural recreation of this jewel-like symbol of the golden age of New Spain, and at the same time provide vitally needed space for cultural activities so necessary to San Diego.

To the San Diego Botanical-Garden Fndn.
P.O. Box 12162, San Diego, Calif. 92112

I wish to help in the re-creation of the Garden-Cultural Center Building, Balboa Park.

☐ Enclosed please find my check made payable to the Botanical-Garden Foundation.

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Note: Gifts to the Botanical-Garden Foundation are tax deductible.

"New Love"—
an origination of
Dr. Dennison Morey

California . . . the land of Wine and Roses

by Phyllis Keeney

"They are not long, the days of wine and roses:
Out of a misty dream
Our path emerges for a while, then closes
within a dream."

"We fling flowers and laugh, we laugh across the wine . . ."
—Ernest Dowson
(1867 - 1900)

The yellow hybrid tea rose, Chateau La Salle, is a deliciously fragrant rose introduced in '67 by Dr. Dennison Morey, world-famous rose hybridizer from Santa Rosa, California. Chateau La Salle is considered by many to be the most long-lasting yellow rose now available. (And it has a wonderful old-fashioned fragrance to please sentimentalists.)

ERNEST DOWSON, born one hundred and one years ago, was one of the poets who have immortalized the affinity of wine and the world's most popular flower, the rose.

With their delicate bouquet and perishable beauty, the rose and wine have much in common. Moreover, California can realistically be called the *Land* of *Wine* and *Roses* . . . both roses and wine are important agricultural products in the state.

The California climate is ideal for viticulture. In California there are "vintage years" every year because warm and dry growing conditions allow the production of mature grapes, ripe and full of natural sugar. With rose cultivation, too, there are advantages to California's long growing season; the plants usually produce at least two additional cycles of flower bloom. Because of the length of the growing season and no winter-kill, California leads the nation in growing roses for the cut-flower trade. Over one hundred six million blooms from California were sold last year! Wholesale value of sales totaled more than nine million dollars. And nurseries all over California grow enormous amounts of rose bushes for commercial sale; one nurseryman conservatively estimated that there are 10,000,000 roses now being grown in southern California alone!

Many centuries ago Omar Khayyam wrote in the Rubaiyat:

"Wine! Wine! Wine!
Red Wine! — the Nightingale cries to the Rose
Come, fill the cup, . . ."

California wines fill cups all over the nation. The golden land in the west produces 85% of all the American wine.

Early in the nineteenth century Charles Fenno Hoffman's poem, "Sparkling and Bright," offers the comparison of a

beautiful glass of wine to a rose . . .

"Sparkling and bright in liquid light
Does the wine our globlets gleam in;
With hue as red as the rosy bed
Which a bee would choose to dream in.
Then fill to-night, with hearts as light
To loves as gay and fleeting
As bubbles that swim on the beaker's brim
And break on the lips while meeting."

One of the most famous roses of all time was the Chateau de Clos Vougeot, named after a fine wine from the world-famous centuries old Burgandian vineyard. Introduced in Europe in 1908 by Pernet-Ducher, the great French hybridizer, the rose received international acclaim because of its velvety red petals and its intense fragrance.

In recent years the introduction of roses such as Rubaiyat, Champagne, and Pink Champagne has continued the pleasant association of roses and wine.

One of the newest rose introductions, Chateau La Salle, has a very fragrant yellow bloom. Its perfume recalls the bouquet of its namesake wine.* This hybrid tea rose was originated by Dr. Dennison Morey, a rose hybridizer from Sonoma County, California; he developed the new rose to match as closely as possible the color and fragrance of the wine produced from Napa Valley Muscat de Frontignan grapes.

The combination of roses and wine is now also associated with the Academy Award-winning song, "Days of Wine and Roses;" the now-famous line from Dowson's poem titled not only the song and the Warner motion picture, but was also the title for the original television play by J. P. Miller.

The new rose from California continues the tradition of the romance of wine and roses. The rose's petals resemble the golden light wine Chateau La Salle. Or could it be bottled summer sunshine? For these are the days of wine and roses . . . ■

*(from Christian Bros.)

SHARE YOUR FLOWER AND PLANT IDEAS!

We welcome readers' contributions. If you have an idea for an article you'd like to write, phone the editor, who will be glad to assist you with it. Or, pass on those handy tips we all enjoy running onto; write a letter to the editor if you have something to say that you think our readers would like to hear. We enjoy hearing from you, and welcome new contributors. Write or phone: Mrs. Virginia Norell, Editor, California Garden Magazine, 9173 Overton Avenue, San Diego, California 92123. 277-8893. Copy is due 30 days before publication.

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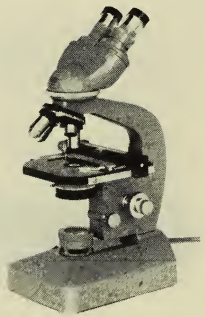

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Here's the answer to that "Small Space" garden problem

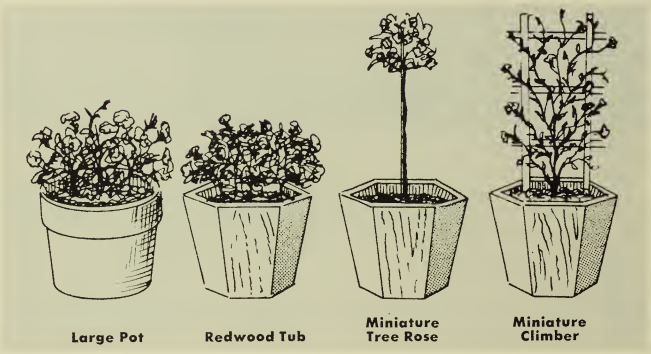
MINIATURE ROSES FOR LILLIPUTIAN GARDENS

by Robert and Lorraine Schmidt

Mr. Schmidt and daughter, Jane, sit before the miniature tree rose, "Dian."

HAVE YOU BEEN INTRODUCED to the "Lilliputians" of the rose world? Interesting names you will encounter are *Bobolink, Cinderella, Beauty Secret, Lollipop, Mr. Bluebird, Yellow Doll, Tiny Jack* and *Tiny Jill.* With such attractive names one anticipates the first tiny bloom on the bush.

There are bush roses, tree roses and climbing roses. They come in a variety of color. With such a nice selection one can plan a lovely garden display. Can you imagine the perfection in a climbing rose three to five feet tall? What a pleasure it would be to have a miniature tree rose in full bloom to display in your living room.



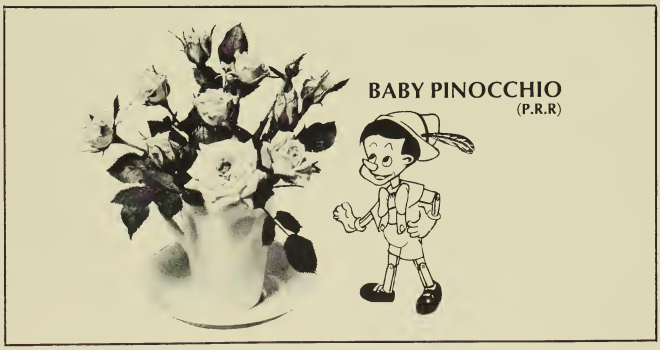
Miniatures may be grown in the ground or in pots. If planting instructions do not come with your new rose, the following ideas are suggested. For bush roses use pots 4 inches or larger to provide growing room. Move plants to larger pots as needed. Be sure pots have drainage holes. (Nursery Instructions for Soil: Mix by volume—1 part soil, 1 part sand (pearlite) and 1 part peat moss. Moisten and mix thoroughly. Add a small amount of steer, fish or other organic fertilizer.)

It is advisable to keep the newly potted plants in a cool location for about 2 to 3 weeks to promote root growth. After that period of time the roses need several hours of sun each day. Plants should be pruned to 3 to 4 inches in height when first planted. When new shoots have grown several inches pinch back to make bushier plants. Partial shade is sometimes desirable if weather is quite warm. Water daily to keep soil moist, but do not overwater. One may fertilize about once a month (very lightly) during the growing season. Never apply rose food on dry soil.

Plant a tree rose in a pot of sufficient size. Support the tree with a small bamboo or redwood stake. A miniature trellis can be as interesting as the miniature climber it supports. Be clever and design your own.

Miniature roses appeal to all ages. They are grown from coast to coast. People living in apartments and mobile homes can still share the pleasure of growing roses. For those who would like to study the miniature roses there are interesting articles and books available.

For a new interest, do buy a miniature and join the novice class! ■



No black and white representation can do justice to the Voss exhibit at the San Diego County Fair, where all shades between white and dark red, yellow to bright orange, are grouped in exquisite harmony.

Growing and Exhibiting Tuberous Begonias

by Howard H. Voss

When growing tuberous begonias for exhibiting, the person growing the larger number has the advantage.

This is true because there is a better choice when it comes time to place the plants in a flower show, providing, of course, that the quality, form and type of tuber is the same. After many years of growing and exhibiting, I have not found a way to determine when a dormant begonia tuber is going to sprout. Generally, a first year tuber will be harvested in late November and will start to sprout in early February. However, many will not sprout until early April. This helps the commercial grower by giving him plants in bloom over a longer period.

The two or three year old tubers vary greatly in the length of time they are dormant. We call these "specimen tubers," and try to keep on hand as many as 250 that we know are of exceptional quality, color and form. Perhaps we will have 75 or 80 that will sprout early enough that large plants can be grown for the Southern California Exposition flower show which is held in late June each year.

When the tubers sprout, we place them in nursery flats containing a very loose planting medium redwood soil amendment and compost in equal parts. We cover the tubers with this mixture and place the flats in our greenhouse where the night temperature is kept at 70 degrees. They will grow faster if this temperature is raised to, say, 80 degrees. But with outside near-freezing condition during February and March it is not practical to do this. Keeping the flats moist by sprinkling makes it possible to maintain fairly high humidity which is important when the sprouts break through to the surface. It is at this time that the leaves form and roots start to develop.

Tuberous begonias take much food and moisture through their leaves, so the high humidity is helpful.

During the daytime, if the skies are clear, the temperature in the greenhouse may reach 90 degrees. The plants do well under this condition, and of course the more light the better, as long as it is diffused.

Our early spring brings many overcast days, and as light is so important to the growth and development of tuberous begonias, we occasionally have to use lamps to continue this growth.

Check Root Condition

I check the root development, and when they reach a point that may restrict their development because of crowding in the flat, the plants are removed to beds under lath where their root growth can be rapid and widespread. This happens usually about April. Fully developed flowering plants for exhibition purposes will have a root mass 14 to 16 inches in diameter and three inches thick. The stem will be from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, enabling it to hold its heavy leaves and flowers.

After transplanting, I use Rootone or Vitamin B1 to lessen shock and stimulate growth in this outdoor environment. This is the time to start a steady program of feeding, first a high-nitrogen formula (16-4-2 at half strength). When new leaf growth is noticed, from 6 to 8 days after transplanting, I use an all-purpose formula, 10-5-5 at full strength and apply

it as often as the plant will absorb it. This is determined by the condition of the leaves. If they are firm and do not curl under, they are not being overfed. However, if they feel soft and have a tendency to curl, then I change to a longer interval between feedings.

Plants vary in the amount of food they will absorb. Care must be taken not to overfeed, because the leaves should be beautiful as well as the flower when exhibiting.

Flowers and Fertilizers

When the first bud shows it will be approximately 18 days before the flower is fully open. At this time, a choice can usually be made as to which plants are possible for the show. At this point, our fertilizer is changed to a low-nitrogen type, 4-10-6.

The first flower on a plant usually lasts from 7 to 10 days. Each succeeding flower lasts nearly as long. As the plant gets older, more flowers are produced at one time. So, during a normal season, perhaps 25 or 30 large flowers will appear.

With continued feeding during the blooming season, the flower size will not vary greatly.

During the past five years, we have used Country Squire products, and have found that all formulas of their fish base emulsions answer our needs for tuberous begonia food. We also use their Green Knight, a liquid iron supplement to keep the begonia leaves a beautiful green color.

From the blooming point on, the plants are watched very closely. The ones finally chosen for exhibiting, usually 50 to 60 large ones for each exhibit, are removed from the beds and placed in the smallest container that will hold the root mass. Most of them will be squeezed into 10-inch plastic pots, but some have to go into 12- or 14-inch tubs.

The roots can be bent down without damage. As further plant growth is not necessary, only flower production, no great amount of room in the container is necessary. All of the food to produce many large and beautiful flowers can easily be absorbed through the roots and leaves.

Backgrounds for Exhibiting

During the period while the plants are growing, a design is planned and much thought is given to background material and layout. Tuberous begonias are so colorful that care must be taken not to use material that will clash with the delicate tones of orange, salmon and apricot that will be in one large area. I have found that a tropical setting with ferns, asparagus and philodendron gives a good balance. I also try to fit in some moving water such as a fountain or cascade.

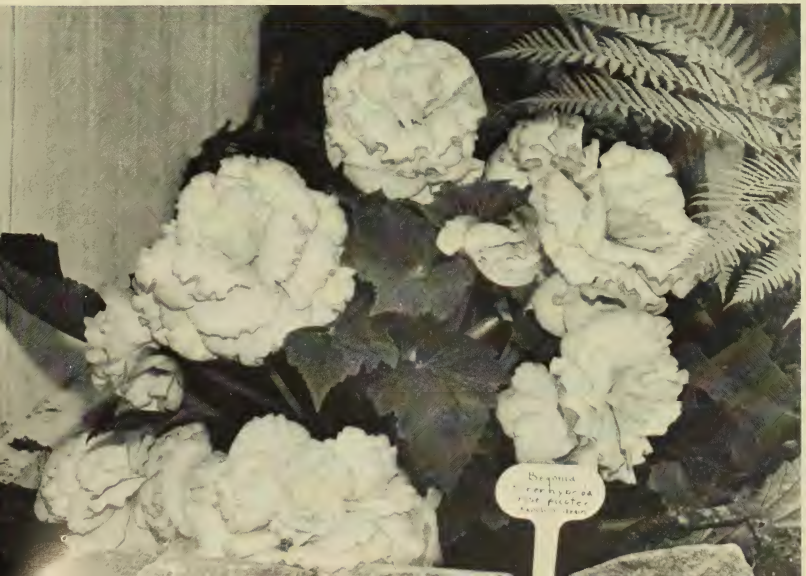
In an exhibit that will last 10 or 12 days, it will be necessary to change some plants before the show is over. I try to use plants that have two or three buds ready to open in addition to the one large flower. In this way, it may be only necessary to turn the plant slightly to bring another flower into full view. Last year during the 12-day show, only four plants were changed in our three exhibits. We hope everything will work out as well this year!

Variety is an important factor in the judging. We try to use most all of the newer colors and shades each year, as well as new forms like last year's ruffled Picotee. This year we have some new combinations in the Picotee form, yellow and white, orange and white, and some new blotched varieties called Marmoratas, that we hope will be in flower for our exhibits.

In showing individual specimens, where the size of the flower is most important, we would pinch off the small, single female flower, so that the judges' eyes would not wander from the large bloom. However, our exhibits are usually in masses of plants called displays, and as color is so very important, we will leave all flowers intact so that every bit of color shows.

One other point to remember is the balance between leaves and flowers. This is important, because with good color in the leaves, it shows a healthy plant. (The leaf size should be in proportion to the flower, too.)

Try your hand at the growing, and for special satisfaction, try exhibiting too. See you at Expo '68! ■



Photos by Betty Mackintosh

From the Westview Gardens of Howard Voss, a delicately pink-edged tuber hybrid.

Oceanside, Calif. — Leaders in Japan's flower industry toured the Southern California flower fields, warehouses and shipping facilities recently to obtain a first-hand inspection of the flower capital of the world.

Jointly-sponsored by the San Diego County Flower Growers and Japan Floral & Horticultural Assn., the group first visited the Frazee Flowers, Inc., gladiolus sorting and shipping plant in Oceanside and then inspected part of the 500 acres Edwin Frazee, Inc., maintains in cultivation for cut flowers and bulbs.

Following the Oceanside stop on the one-day tour, the group then visited the Ecke poinsettia operation in nearby Encinitas. The visit concluded with dinner in San Diego sponsored by the San Diego Convention & Visitors Bureau. Tak Muto, president of the Encinitas Chamber of Commerce, was tour guide.

The group totaled 120 and traveled in three chartered buses from Los Angeles. Included were leading growers, wholesalers and seed and bulb producers from Japan as well as university professors and research technicians. ■

Shown with Edwin Frazee, left, and Robert Frazee, owner-operators of the vast Frazee gladiolus operation, are, also from left, Kazuo Sudo, vice president of Tokyo's Sudo Florists, and Soichiro Furuhashi, president of Japanese Flower Growers Assn., also of Tokyo. The tour included growers, wholesalers and seed and bulb producers, as well as a number of university professors, and was jointly sponsored by Japan Floral & Horticultural Assn. and San Diego County Flower Growers.

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Calendar of Care

ORCHIDS

by Byron Geer

San Diego County Orchid Society

Perhaps I had better lead this article off by stating flatly that I do not own stock or any other interest in any chemical company. I have no axes to grind and no remuneration, financial or otherwise, coming as a result of any product that I recommend for your use. My only interest here is the better growing of orchids, and the satisfaction to me and to my readers of seeing orchids grown under the best possible cultural conditions.

This preface is the result of the flooding of your nursery shelves within the past few years of umpteen-dozen products that are supposed to take all the work out of gardening. (And, incidentally, a lot of the fun.) While most of these do have some particular application in general gardening, only a few, a very few, are worth one hoot to the orchid grower. Orchids can be easy to grow, but they can also be first class prima donnas and temperamental as all get out when cultural conditions are not to their liking. (Probably the biggest part of the consulting work that I do with regard to the orchids is concerned with *'What do I use for this ailment and for that symptom,'* and for these people I have a standard list of products that I have tried and found completely successful. Now I am aware that the newspapers do not allow the use of trade names in garden articles on the basis that this constitutes free advertising, and this may also be the policy of the California Garden magazine. If so, this article will never see print, because the following are products by trade name that should be in every orchid growers private stock, with their 'whys and why nots.'

"Tried and True" Methods

Food — Agriform Blue Chip container tablets heads the list. You read about these in last month's California Garden, and I can heartily endorse what the Ridgeway Orchid Company had to say about them. They are a balanced tablet, with the nitrogen proportioned properly for the optimum growth. Slow in fertilizer release, they are the lazy man's way of feeding since one application continues nutrient for several months. The manufacturer states that application should be made every four to six months, but feeding four times a year seems to give excellent results. If you are tired of mixing and measuring, syphoning out and walking around with a sprinkling can, try the lazy man's methods for a while and see what you think.

In theory, the Agriform tablets are all the food necessary, but I give my orchids a dollop of fish emulsion once in a while just in case. I like the end results.

Arsenic and "Gone" Orchids

Snails and slugs, including our little friend, the Japanese rice snail. — There are quite definite restrictions on this one. If you use a snail bait that contains arsenic, as the majority of the well known brands do, be fully prepared to bid a fond farewell to your Orchids, or to start over and grow an entirely new set of roots. There are preparations that are perfectly safe to use, and they are readily available if you take the trouble to search them out.

Cooke Laboratories markets a material called *Slugn' snail* that is Metaldehyde plus Toxaphene in powder form. It's in a convenient squeeze duster that is very handy for the occasional rice snail or slug that is chewing on the new root tips of greenhouse plants. Since it is a powder, it can be used sparingly and still do the job.

Durham Chemical Co. also has a snail control that is nothing short of miraculous. It's called simply Metaldehyde Granules, and is normally available only in fifty pound quantities. However, some

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nurseries and orchid suppliers are enterprising enough to repackage it in smaller quantities for the home gardener, and it can be found if you look for it. The Durham Granules are also slow in breakdown, so that one application holds for several weeks even with repeated waterings, and the other big advantage is that it is effective even when used very sparingly.

Those Unwanted Guests

Red spider, aphids, mealy bug, looper worms, grasshoppers and what have you! Again, the Cooke Laboratories seem to be the only chemical supply house in the country that is orchid-oriented. They manufacture Malathion in liquid and powder forms that are perfectly safe for the orchids and effective against all of the creeping, crawling insects that can be a nuisance. There are a number of trade names under which Malathion may be bought, to be sure.

But — and this is a very important but, all the others that I know at least have petroleum, xylene, pine oil or some other form of oil as a carrier. **(A heavy application of oil will destroy new growth and roots quicker than you can turn around.)** Cooke's liquid Malathion is in an inert base, and you can duck your plants to your heart's content with no fear of damage. The only disadvantage to Malathion of course, is that it is not residual for any great period of time. You have to hit the little beasties to control them.

Cooke's very sensible alternative to this is their DDT plus Toxaphene, which is also a broad spectrum insect killer and has residual properties lasting up to ten days or two weeks. If you don't get your pests on the first go-around, their next meal is their last. For general use I actually think I get better long range results with DDT plus.

Then There's Fungi

Soil and plant fungi. For years we felt that Panogen was the only thing to use, and it still remains one of the best controls that there is. However, it is highly toxic and extremely potent to man as well as the unwanted fungi. Hence, we have been looking for an acceptable substitute and Cooke Laboratories (no, not again!!!!) has come up with the answer. Called simply Cooke's Fungicide, it is a combination of Pentachlornitrobenzene, Captan and Zineb, which are all efficient fungicides in their own right, but each has specific limitations. The combination is unbeatable, and can be used directly on foliage or potting medium with immediate and lasting effect. The product speaks to me because I can use it with no fear of harmful action on either my plants or on me.

So far as I am concerned, these products mentioned constitute Tender Loving Care for my Orchids. With good sense in the watering schedule, sufficient light to promote good, hard growth and an alert eye for anything that just might go amiss, anyone can use them and do a job of growing that an old time expert might well be proud to show off. ■

DAHLIAS

by Larry Sisk,

San Diego County Dahlia Society

GARDEN SCIENTISTS have developed so many horticultural aids there aren't many excuses for not reaping success in the growing of fine exhibition dahlias, dahlia landscape color, or anything else that attracts the home owner's fancy.

In addition to efficient foliar fertilizers that can be applied with the hose, there now is available six-month and nine-month fertilizer pellets. You just plant them in the bottom of the hole (4 ounces of them) when you plant the dahlia. (Or, you can use the pellets as a lasting side dressing or cultivate them in around the plants and around trees, shrubs, rose bushes, etc.) After placing the pellets your fertilizing job is supposed to be done for the season.

The pellets are very high in phosphate and potash and low in nitrogen, just right for dahlias; but, for other than dahlias there might be need for a nitrogen supplement.

With the fertilizing taken care of, the next big need is supplied with new and effective systemic insecticides to keep the insects off the dahlias from the beginning of growth right on until the end of the dahlia season in late fall. The latest is a combination insecticide-fungicide which is supposed to discourage many of the bugs and also act as a preventive for mildew and fungus diseases.

The systemics don't go as far as the new fertilizers; the best that any of them are supposed to do is to last for about six weeks. And, heed the warning, there are some garden pests that defy even the best systemic (or other poison). When the stubborn ones show up, in spite of modern science, the gardener can fall back on the specifics: DDT for thrip, DDT with a little oil for leaf miner, chlordane for grasshoppers, ants and soil termites;

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malathion for aphids, white flies and leaf hoppers; kelthane and/or malathion for red spider and spider mites, and good to combat all or to fill in where everything else fails, there's good old arsenate of lead.

Malathion applied once a week as a preventive usually will keep the dahlia garden clear of insects. Malathion and arsenate of lead work very well, and after the weather gets hot, malathion and kelthane are recommended to thwart the mites and red spiders.

For mildew, there are several specifics, but the easiest to apply with good results is karathane.

This is the time of year for the dahlia grower to brush up on his fertilizing and insecticide techniques; dahlias perform best when they are thriving and growing and when they are free of insects. (Other flower gardeners can use the same advice, but they should grow a few dahlias anyway!)

For best dahlia results, a regular schedule of watering, feeding, and spraying as needed should be followed during June, July and early August. Watering should be deep about once a week, or oftener if the soil becomes powder dry; if spraying is needed in the absence of systemics, it's a good idea to follow each watering with spraying. Dahlias respond to fertilizer applied every two or three weeks, and be sure to use a fertilizer low in nitrogen if the long-lasting pellets aren't being used, Bulb food or liquid fish is good for dahlias if the ideal 4-10-10 or 5-12-12 isn't available.

This also is the time to check all dahlia plants to see that they have been topped (growing tip nipped out) so they will bush out and flower well. It also is the time to start a system of disbudding and disbranching for best dahlia results.

Gardeners striving for maximum flower size of the largest varieties will restrict the number of branches, or canes, to three or four to the plant. This is done by removing the sprouts as they develop at the leaf nodes of the topped plant, alternating on each side of the stem. As the canes grow, they also should be disbranched if sprouts develop at the leaf nodes.

One of the three buds that will form on the end of each cane should be allowed to develop into a bloom; the other two, usually the side buds, should be rubbed out as soon as they take form.

Medium size dahlias that produce flowers from 6 to 8 inches across should be restricted to five to eight canes at a time. The florist size, 4 to 6 inches, will do nicely with six to eight or ten canes at a time.

Miniatures under 4 inches and the smaller balls and pompons should be encouraged to produce as many canes as possible; the more the blooms, the smaller and the better. These can be encouraged to develop more canes and more flowers by nipping out the growing tips of the first one or two sets of branches in addition to the original topping.

All sizes produce three buds per cane. All except the poms should be disbudded, with only one bud permitted to flower, just as for the largest varieties. No disbudding is needed for poms except in show exhibition, and then the disbudding may be performed when the blooms are cut. ■

A SHIBUI* BONSAI SHOW

by Shirley Hosier and Simonne Daly

General Chairman: Masao Takanashi
Photographs by Allen Hight

A Variety of Bonsai Trees

He was curious, captivated, enchanted. He was amazed, awed, transported. Who and where was he? He was the spectator at the San Diego Bonsai Club's Third Annual Bonsai Show held in March at the Conference Building in Balboa Park. There he wandered amidst an exhibit of over two hundred miniature trees, arranged impressively on long, white covered tables against a backdrop of white that set them off in such a way as to reveal their purity of line in an effective manner.

Here he beheld the creations of connoisseur and novice and of Japanese and Caucasian alike and was able to perceive a new dimension in the art of the orient. In the artistry of the masters in this show he could discern the revelation of a concept of nature and craftsmanship blended into a natural and artistic translation that conveys a sense of tranquility, serenity, and harmony, all embodied in the idea of *shibui*. He discovered how small things can be imbued with the element of greatness by restraining and sculpting, and how in this way the whole of a magnificent tree, such as a coast redwood or a ginkgo, can be seen and enjoyed in its entirety.

Presented in the show were specimens of most of the bonsai styles, classified by form, texture, and size of trunk, by number of trunks, by shape or line of tree, and by root forms, all aiming toward the manifestation of that superb sense of scale so excellently displayed in this show by the bonsai artists of Japanese descent.

New Perceptions

The visitor to the show became aware of new and delicate perceptions. He felt an excitement and in his imagination could see, in the variety of styling of the trees, the revelation of the individual character of a tree or small scenes and vignettes: a stately, upright evergreen in

**shibui,* an adjective, meaning the highest level in beauty, profound and unassuming.

Right: Prostrate juniper, raft style; branches, as if on a fallen tree, growing as individual, vertical trunks in the earth on a slab of rock.

Below: California juniper, informal upright style; found on California desert slops. Distant mountain view stone at left.

formal style, rising above its peers, in a rectangular, sombre pot; a corticata pine in informal upright style, showing off its rare bark coat, in an antique unglazed pot; or a deciduous, flowering tree in semi-formal style, posing in a festive mood, in a more elaborate, colored container of hexagonal shape. He could see a slanting atlas cedar going with the wind, a windswept pine on a faraway isle, a cascading juniper falling down a rugged precipice, stone-clasping spruces on a seabeach, maples standing demurely in a grove beside a stream, or bamboos gathered together as a cool forest. If he was a child, perhaps he even fancied he heard a bluebird singing in a willow.

The spectator noted that the natural stands, aside from the traditional teakwood tables, upon which the bonsai trees were placed, completed the picture intended, keeping the look of *shibui,* one of naturalness and one of patina, that comes with time and age.

Use of Stones

He may have wondered about the beautiful, individual stones displayed. These were remarkable samples of the art of Sui-seki, related to but distinct form Bonsai: distant mountain view and island shaped and cascade and chrysanthemum impressioned stones, in settings appropriate to each. They speak of permanency and transmit a sense of immortality, and so it is fitting for them to be in the company of Bonsai.

One of the most popular trees in the exhibition, along with the Japanese black pine, was one, indigenous to this state, the California juniper, through which the whole rewarding adventure of bonsai can

be epitomized—from the search for it, the finding it, and the digging it up in the foothills or desert slopes to nursing it through the shock of transplantation to recovery and complete adaptability to its new environment. It is the total experience, enjoyed by the venerables in Japan, and the California bonsai enthusiast has his head-start with this tree, already an aged one, a classic example of, as someone has said, "the constant struggle of nature against nature."

Meaning of Bonsai

Misconceptions about Bonsai do exist, but perhaps the show observer, if not merely curious, did sense some of the meanings and goals to be reached for in the growing of these miniature trees: naturalness and inevitability; the discovery and emphasis of potentialities of a plant in order to reveal its true nature and pure form; purposeful design and display; and the avoidance of artifice and ornamentation. He saw no evidence of grotesquerie, deformity, or distortion, and, in fact, may have found it difficult to consider the trees as stunted things. Rather, in the miniaturization of the trees in this show, a naturalness prevailed, radiating health and normality.

The bonsaiists hoped that the demonstrations given on stage dispelled some of the doubts in those who would attempt to grow bonsai. As the branches of the debutant(e) plant were trimmed and shaped and the roots were laid bare and pruned, some of the mysteries were unearthed also, and in witnessing the skill and know-how of these Japanese virtuosi one could perhaps hope that what is inbred and instinctive in them can be acquired by any who are desirous of and dedicated enough to learn and master the problems, materials, and methods.

The art of Bonsai has great appeal and strikes a responsive chord in all peoples because it contains within it the *shibui* principle of refreshment through simple harmony in a big-scale world lost in a maze of complexities. ■

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"Iris On Stage"

A REPORT ON THE FIFTH SPRING IRIS SHOW

by Penny Bunker

Queen of the Show, a tall bearded iris in lavender, "Marie Phillips," grown by Lois Weaver.

"IRIS ON-STAGE" was presented by the San Diego-Imperial Counties Iris Society on May 4th and 5th, 1968 at the Conference Building, Balboa Park in San Diego.

Director Dr. George Bremner with his assistants, Mr. Ray Hiser and Walter Bunker with their "grips", Messrs. George Alexander, Robert Plott, Wayne Weaver, and Walter Gorrell, transformed the show house into a huge stage. After passing through a blue and white Austrian draped arch, a blue net sky filled with floating spun-glass clouds and hovering nets birds of varied hues provided cover for the caste of prize performers (blooms).

The largest group of entertainers were the tall-bearded beauties, but a striking spuria ballet, presented by Mrs. Frank McCown, swayed beside a reflection pool. Louisianas, Siberians, and Pacific Coast Hybrids played their part in the colorful display of this cultivar show.

American Iris Society judges for the Horticultural section were appointed by Mrs. Barbara Serdynski of Los Angeles, Vice-president of Region 15. Judges were Mrs. Bernard Hamner, Perris, California; Mrs. Sereno Brett, Santa Barbara; Mrs William Hawkinson, La Puente; Mrs. Clarence Joris, San Bernardino; Mr. Edward Murray, Morris Arboretum; Mrs. Fern Pilley, Valley Center; and Mr. Arthur Day, Chula Vista.

Queen of the Show — was a soft violet tall-bearded "Marie Phillips" entered by Mrs. Wayne Weaver of Lakeside.

A.I.S. Silver Medal Winner — most first place winners — won by Mrs. Raymond Otto, also of Lakeside.

A.I.S. Bronze Medal Winner — won by Mr. William Gunther of Del Mar, California.

Best Spuria Iris — Owen Perpetual Trophy — won by Mrs. Archie Owen with "Elixir", a gorgeous yellow spuria that won the Eric Nies Award for Mr. Ben Hager of Stockton, California in 1967.

Best in Junior Division — Bunker Perpetual Trophy — "Crinkled Sunset" entered by Miss Vikki Otto.

Best Seedling of the Show — Carrington Perpetual Trophy — won by Mr. Walker Ferguson, Escondido with a lovely white spuria seedling.

Best Spuria Seedling — new Walker Ferguson Award from the San Diego Society —won this first time by Mr.

Best Arrangement of Show, with yellow spurias, by Margaret Erickson.

Walker Ferguson with a white Spuria "68-12".

Best Bearded Seedling — won by Mr. Ray Hiser of Spring Valley.

Best White Bloom — "Silver Wedding" enter by Mr. Art Day, Chula Vista.

Best Plicata Bloom — "Rococo" enter by Mrs. Wayne Weaver, Lakeside.

Best Beardless Specimen other than a Spuria — "Orchid Sprite", a Pacific Coast Hybrid enter by Mr. William Gunther, Del Mar.

A special Educational Certificate was awarded Mrs. N. Reavis Carrington for her exhibit showing the hybridizing of the tall-bearded iris.

The Artistic Section was under the direction of Mrs. J. Otto Crocker with assistance from Miss Pat Jacobsen and Mrs. Margaret Erickson. Certified Artistic Judges were Mrs. John Marx, Mrs. Roland Hoyt, and Mrs. H. B. Cutler.

Little Miss Polly Adams won the best of Junior Arrangers featuring their interpretation of various Show tunes such as "Dance Time" or "Mary Poppins" or singing "Hello Dolly".

Mrs. Margaret Erickson won best of Show in Artistic with her arrangement in "As The World Turns".

Best Spuria of Show, "Elixir" (hybridized by Ben Hager) and grown by Mrs. E. Owen.

With beautiful San Diego weather, many patrons viewed the show and we were flattered with some 30 "foreign state" travelers coming from the National Convention in Berkeley to see "Iris On Stage". Thus the curtains closed on the fifth Spring Show of the San Diego-Imperial Counties Iris Society. ■

Spuria Hybridizer Eleanor McCown of Holtville, California stands by a corner of her award-winning educational display, "Spuria Ballet."

FRONT YARD FLOWER SHOW TO OPEN FAIR

DEL MAR — Like any homeowner seeking to impress friends and neighbors with a neat and attractive front yard, Southern California Exposition has its own front yard — the gigantic flower show.

The flower show is the first thing fair-goers encounter as they enter the main gate at Del Mar.

"Southern California is the flower basket of the nation," said Robert G. Lamp, superintendent of floriculture for Expo.

"Because of climatic conditions, more cut flowers are grown commercially in Southern California than any place else in the country. This factor coupled with the high number of garden clubs and hobbyists in San Diego makes our flower show the largest on the West Coast. With millions of blooms on display, the flower show really deserves to be the front yard of the Expo."

Lamp, a Jamacha cattle rancher, has been superintendent of the fair's flower show for seven years. He also directs the Los Angeles County Flower show in Pomona.

Lamp said this year Expo anticipates about 8,500 entries by some 400 exhibitors, including senior, junior, professional, and amateur gardeners. Last year the fair attracted 8,000 entries.

Junior exhibitors are limited to those under 18. The amateur show is for non-commercial growers, the commercial division is for professional florists, nursery operators, and growers, and an open division for adult professionals and amateurs.

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Garden Training Project Rehabilitates Welfare Recipients

by Virginia M. Innis

A gardener-groundsman work-training project sponsored by the Department of Public Welfare with the cooperation of the San Diego County Department of Public Works under the direction of County Garden Supervisor James Saraceno.

EACH YEAR there is an increase in the percent of people on welfare in California and each year welfare becomes a way of life for second and third generations. People like myself who pay the taxes to support this increasing load keep calling for these welfare people who are able, to get off their posteriors and go to work; furthermore, we ask why doesn't the government force these people to go to work? In the face of all this, Homer Detrich, San Diego County Welfare Director came out with a prediction printed in the San Diego Union February 12 that public relief was on the way out.

Work is Rehabilitation

He said, "After July 1, 1968, if a man comes into the welfare department with no money and no job, we will refer him to the Department of Labor. They will attempt to find him a job in private industry. If they can't place him on a job, they must then decide if his skills are satisfactory and there's just a temporary job shortage or if he really doesn't have any usable skills. If he has usable skills, he'll be put on one of the work projects similar to the ones we have now in the county. We now have 34 work projects which can handle 800 people."

According to Detrich, public work projects include such things as working in the parks and playgrounds and in county gardens and on county roads. There is also a training department to teach maintenance and gardening skills.

Readers of CALIFORNIA GARDEN are for the most part garden hobbyists. However, in the small wee hours of the night perhaps we teachers, doctors, receptionists, clerks, cooks and businessmen and women may have entertained the idea that if we were not gainfully employed in our professions and lines of work, we could always earn a living as gardeners. We may cite the number of people whom we once knew as gardening hobbyists who are now the owners of outstanding nurseries or authors of books on botanical or gardening subjects. Most garden hobbyists have the skills necessary for immediate employment. Since our interests and latent talents lie in gardening, perhaps we are a bit curious about or interested in the work-training project which produces outside maintenance men and gardeners.

In an interview, Frank W. Burr, Chief of Work-Training at the County Welfare Department, recognized this author as a "yelling-type." He described the average unemployed head of a household who is on welfare: He has a 6-7 grade education and is married to a woman of about the same educational level. He is a member of a minority race, and he has a record of casual employment. After this description, Burr asked, "If you had a job opening, would you hire this man?" Burr, who came to the Welfare agency from industry, knew the answer. Burr continued, "If this man was a trained gardener and you received a letter from San Diego County Supervisor Frank Gibson vouching for this man, would you hire him?" Burr knows the answer to that question too.

He has statistics to quote. In the past six years, the gardening training program has trained one hundred men who have received gainful employment and thereby have gotten their families off the welfare rolls. Only one percent have failed after having gone through this program! Frank Burr attributes a great deal of this success to the interest provided by the San Diego County Board of Supervisors and to County Garden Supervisor James Saraceno who is in charge of the gardening work training program.

About James Saraceno

James Saraceno had been an independent landscape garden contractor before accepting his position with the

county in 1960. He recalled his first confrontation with the welfare workers who in mass had been ordered to turn out to the County Administration Building to be given work assignments. The young, the old, the willing, the reluctant, those capable of work and the human derelicts all waited in one group. Saraceno said he assessed the group, picked a few likely-looking work prospects from the group and sent the others home. Supervisor Frank Gibson who has worked closely with the development of the training program recalled the earlier days when he looked from his office window to behold the many benches of waiting men, so many, it looked like a crowded bus stop. Saraceno thought the situation was terrible and he started working with the most likely to succeed from the groups that were sent to him. Soon the Welfare Departments started screening the men sent to work and Saraceno started reading the newspapers want ads. When he thought a man might get a job, he frequently went to see the prospective employer to help a welfare man get the job. Saraceno carried out this one-man rehabilitation program on his own until an official County Public Works program was developed and put into effect on June 13, 1966.

Saraceno is still using some of the techniques he developed over the years. He said, he first attempts, in some way, to relate the idea that men must work, that only in work is there dignity and honor and that man is not *born* with honor, that it is something he achieves. He makes the men realize that they must go to work. Many men have been so unsuccessful they have lost all faith in themselves and have no confidence. He builds them with day-to-day successes and feelings of accomplishment.

Flower Arrangements for Offices

James Saraceno is a flower arranger who receives a great deal of respect among other arrangers. He has brought a humanity into the County Administration Building by placing fresh flower arrangements in all the major offices. Each Monday, after he has made up the arrangements, he has the men in the welfare training program make the delivery to the various offices. This human contact in which the welfare worker must accept the thanks from the office staff is one of the small ways Saraceno gives the trainee a feeling of pride and of being acceptable.

These men, Saraceno said, at first need good supervision and more support than a regular employee. Many have a "no-win" philosophy. At first there were some who could not fill out an application for work because of the educational level. Saraceno feels that many of the bad factors have been removed by the new "Program."

The Department of Public Welfare is in the process of finishing a program which had been an experimental program in cooperation with the Federal Government. It, to a certain degree, has worked out steps which the Department of Labor will follow when they assume the responsibility.

In this program, the problems of the welfare recipient are located by an interviewer. If it is found that the man is lacking in basic education, he is sent to school. The San Diego Unified School District had been very cooperative in setting up programs of basic education to accommodate the needs of these people. After improving the educational level, the man may then move into a work training program or a work experience program.

Many of the men have psychological problems which keep them from achieving. So, a part of the new program is group therapy sessions. Many attend these sessions while they are in one of the other programs such as acquiring basic education or participating in a work training program. The Department of Labor will take over a program whereby the hard core welfare recipient will be rehabilitated.

Homer Detrich reiterates that there will always be people who will need help—the aged, blind and disabled. He feels that some other government agency will take over the relief for their needs, but he adds "There will be no more relief coming to the unemployed person."

The "Trickle-Up Theory"

The department of the government associated with the program may change, but as a part of our enlightened society the gardening work projects will continue. The Trickle-Up theory of employment is used in the program. At first the trainee does simple tasks like sweeping, raking, weeding. During this time an analysis is made of the potential of the trainee and areas in which further intensive training is required is noted.

The next step will give the trainee careful and specific instruction, and supervision in running power equipment and in watering, pruning and planting as well as other skills necessary to become a competent member of a gardening crew. The third step has to do with learning independent gardening duties and how to make decisions in planting. During these steps the trainee is encouraged to attend night school classes in gardening. The trainee is given the availability of books and is encouraged to learn the identification of plants and materials common to gardening. The last part of the plan is to seek gainful employment.

Careful records are kept on each man and when it is felt that he is "ready," Supervisor Frank Gibson writes a letter of recommendation to prospective employers stating that the county program will vouch for his willingness as a worker and the thoroughness of his training. Few people seeking employment have someone to vouch for them; therefore, the former welfare recipient who has been at a disadvantage has an advantage over other prospective workers for a job.

Not all of the men trained in gardening, work at that skill. Some have become outside maintenance men with varying duties, some not having any gardening duties. One man who seemed the most hopeless to Saraceno is now a truck driver who has a route for a bakery. After being on welfare for twelve years, this man is a proud and happy worker. Some of the former welfare recipients have become capitalist and have a small truck and the equipment which enables them to work on a contract basis as gardeners. Some have become county employees. And all nurseries in the city have hired these men.

It is a good thing in our society that along with the "yellers" we have *doers*. Perhaps these "doers" who have faith in man when he doesn't have faith in himself are the people who should be evolving a better society.

It is good to know that the San Diego Community was chosen to pioneer a program that will benefit the whole nation. It really doesn't matter if the program is under the County Department of Welfare or under the Federal Department of Labor as long as men can be rehabilitated along with the willingness to work, and become capable of work. In the future good men throughout the nation will have at their fingertips the need of the labor market to counsel these rehabilitated workers.

In the meantime, until July 1, James Saraceno is still reading the want ads in the daily paper to find jobs for men who are trained and ready to work, thanks to a program he helped develop. ■

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

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Third Tuesday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Mr. Virgil H. Schade 298-1949
1633 Pennsylvania

FLOWER ARRANGERS' GUILD OF SAN DIEGO
First Thursday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Harry B. Cutler 466-7579
4671 Toni Lane, S.D. 92115

COORDINATING GROUPS

SAN DIEGO BOTANICAL GARDEN FOUNDATION, Inc.
Second Thursday, Floral Building
P.O. Box 12162, S. D., Calif. 92112
Pres: Howard Voss 1-753-5415
1290 Birmingham Dr., Encinitas, Calif. 92024

AFFILIATE MEMBERS 1968

COUNTY CIVIC GARDEN CLUB
Meets every Thursday, 12m to 1 p.m.
Garden House, Grape and 101 Civic Center
Pres.: Mrs. Donald A. Innis 298-1690
1827 Puterbaugh, S.D. 92103
Rep.: James Saraceno 274-2628
3366 Lloyd St., S.D. 92117

GENERAL DYNAMICS GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. James R. Buman
4651 Mt. Alifan Dr., S.D. 92111 277-4872

MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO CO.
Fourth Monday, Floral Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Jim D. Campbell 278-4372
2903 Greyling Dr., S.D. 92123
Rep.: Dr. J. W. Troxell 282-9131
4950 Canterbury Drive, S.D. 92116

ORGANIC GARDENING CLUB
Third Friday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Capt. C. R. Curr 284-2042
3515 37th St., S.D. 92105 222-5031
Rep.: Mrs. Mary Panek
4680 Del Monte Ave., S.D. 92107

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, Floral Bldg., 10 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Harold A. Skinner 222-1211
3530 Lowell, S.D. 92106
Rep.: Mrs. Lorraine Warner 222-9133
746 Cordova St., S.D. 92107

SAN DIEGO BONSAI SOCIETY, INC.
Second Sunday, Floral Bldg., 1-5 p.m.
Pres.: Dr. Benjamin Stilwell
9402 La Jolla Farms Rd., L.J. 92037 453-2462
Rep.: Mrs. Ray Hosier
743 Nautilus St., L.J. 92037 459-6706

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
First Saturday, Floral Building, 2 p.m.
Pres.: Reuben V. Vaughan 223-7629
1041 Le Roy St., S.D. 92106
Rep.: Frank Mousseau
5955 Lauretta, S.D. 92110 295-9596

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Second Friday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Samuel E. Foster 444-5314
202 Carter, El Cajon 92020
Rep.: Mrs. Lester Crowder 295-5871
3130 Second St., S.D. 92103

S.D. CHAPTER CALIF. ASS'N NURSERYMEN
Second and Fourth Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Clem Runnels 463-6957
4929 Rosehedge Dr., La Mesa 92041
Rep.: John Basney 273-4636
4731 Conrad Ave., S.D. 92117

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Fourth Tuesday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Gerald L. Lohmann 279-5135
6616 Rock Glen Ave., S.D. 92111
Rep.: Mrs. R. M. Middleton 296-3246
3944 Centre St., S.D. 92103

SD-IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY
Meets 3rd Sunday, Floral Bldg., 2:30 p.m.
Pres.: Arthur B. Day 422-5172
279 J St. Chula Vista 92010
Rep.: Mrs. J. Otto Crocker 582-5316
4749 Redlands Dr., S.D.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
First Tuesday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Robert Coats 469-6227
7340 Santa Maria Dr., La Mesa
Rep.: Byron Geer 279-1191
5094 Mt. La Platta Dr., S.D. 92117

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Second Monday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. F. H. Richardson 281-9267, 282-2573
4067 Monroe Ave., S.D. 92116

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
Third Monday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Clarence W. Benson 274-1626
3640 Crown Point Dr., S.D. 92109
Rep.: Mrs. Felix White 264-4440
5282 Imperial Ave., S.D. 92114

SOUTHWESTERN GROUP, JUDGES' COUNCIL CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.
First Wednesday, Floral Building, 10:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Gerald Dennis
12218 Rockcrest Rd., Lakeside 443-2253
Rep.: Mrs. Roland S. Hoyt 296-2757
2271 Ft. Stockton Dr., S.D. 92103

OTHER GARDEN CLUBS

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BEGONIA SOCIETY
Third Friday, Homes of Members, 10 a.m.
Pres.: Miss Myrle Patterson 224-1572
4310 Piedmont Dr., S.D. 92107

BERNARDO BEAUTIFUL & GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, 1:30 Seven Oaks Community Center, Bernardo Oaks Dr., Rancho Bernardo
Pres.: Mrs. H. Carl A. Andersen 748-1925
16715 Cresta Dr., S.D. 92128

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, VFW Hall, Carlsbad, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Daniel N. Kurily 729-6618
1430 Forest Ave., Carlsbad 92108

CITY BEAUTIFUL OF SAN DIEGO
Pres.: Mrs. Raymond E. Smith 488-0830
4995 Fanuel St., Pacific Beach 92109

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Meets 1st Tuesday, Red Cross Bldg., 1113 Adella Lane
Pres.: Cdr. Philip H. Dennler 435-3337
331 B St., Coronado 92118

CROSS-TOWN GARDEN CLUB
Third Tuesday, Knights of Columbus Hall, 3827 43rd St., S.D. 92105, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Charles Williams 284-2317
4240 46th, S.D. 92115

CROWN GARDEN CLUB OF CORONADO
Fourth Thursday, Red Cross Bldg, 1113 Adella Lane, 9:00 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Benjamin H. Berry 435-4997
471 Country Club Lane, Coronado 92118

DELCADIA GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, Encinitas Union Elementary School, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. I. F. Nichols 753-5409
159 Diana, Leucadia 92046

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB (PAUMA VLY.)
Meets 2nd Tuesday, Pauma Valley Center 1:30
Pres.: Mrs. R. B. Davidson 745-9445
R. 1, Box 361, Valley Center 92061

EL CAJON WOMAN'S CLUB (Garden Section)
Pres.: Mrs. John Ohlson 444-2753
655 Bradford Rd., El Cajon 92020

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB
3rd Friday, Veterans Memorial Hall 1:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Lawrence Mineah 745-9629
201 S. Upas, Escondido

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB
Last Thursday, Fallbrook Woman's Clubhouse, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Roman E. Shore 728-7044
1211 Pepper Tree Lane, Fallbrook 92028

GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB
Second Monday, La Mesa Chamber of Commerce Bldg., University Ave., La Mesa 92041
Pres.: Mrs. James Culver 466-6388
8558 Boulder Dr., La Mesa 92041

HIPS and THORNS
Meets at Members' Homes Quarterly.
Pres.: Mrs. Eugene Cooper 295-7938

IMPERIAL BEACH GARDEN CLUB
3rd Tuesday, Imperial Beach Civic Center, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Chris Roberts 424-6936
553 Spruce St., Imperial Beach 92032

LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB
3rd Monday, Lakeside Farm School, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Loy M. Smith 443-3089
9511 Farmington Dr., Lakeside 92040

LA MESA WOMAN'S CLUB (Garden Section)
3rd Thursday, La Mesa Women's Club, 1:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Allen W. Carpenter 583-7508
5169 Ewing, S.D.

LAS JARDINERAS
Third Monday, 10 a.m. Homes of members
Pres.: Mrs. James I. Robinson 223-0125
3443 Whittier St., S.D. 92106

LEMON GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB
(Garden Section)
First Tuesday, Lemon Grove Woman's Club House, 1 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Hal Crow 466-3330
3850 Quarry Rd., La Mesa

MISSION GARDEN CLUB
Meets First Monday, 8 p.m.
Barbour Hall, Pershing and University
Mrs. Vera Eimar 477-5344
1129E 16th St., National City 92050

NORTH COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
Meets First Tuesday, 7:30 p.m. at Palomar College
Pres.: James A. Kirk 748-3870
15131 Espola Road, Poway

NORTH COUNTY SHADE PLANT CLUB
Second Sat., 1:30 p.m. Seacoast Hall, Encinitas
Pres.: Mrs. M. J. Noy
1579 Caudor St., Encinitas 92024 753-5037
114 Natal Wy., Vista

O. C. IT GROW GARDEN CLUB
Second Wednesday, S. Oceanside School Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. John B. Stanton 726-1466
1858 Avocado Dr., Vista 92083

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Meet second Monday, 7:30 p.m. Community Club House, Gresham and Diamond Sts., Pacific Beach
Pres.: Mrs. Charles E. Domler 283-3642
5158 Hastings Rd., S.D. 92116

SAN DIEGO PALM SOCIETY
Pres.: Mr. James Specht

PALOMAR CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Third Saturday, 1 p.m., Palomar College Foreign Language Building, Room F22
Pres.: Mrs. Mildred Gregory 724-4986
339 S. Melrose Dr., Vista 92083

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY
Meets Third Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Avocado Inn, 114 Hillside Terrace, Vista
Pres.: Eugene A. Casey 753-3571
932 Crest Drive, Encinitas

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
2nd Wednesday, 9:30 a.m., Community Church
Pres.: Mrs. Ervin Pringle 748-1894
13517 Poway Rd. #H Poway 92064

RANCHO SANTE FE GARDEN CLUB
Second Tuesday—Club House, 2:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Edmund T. Price 756-2204
Box 576, Rancho Santa Fe 92067

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB
Fourth Tuesday, San Carlos Club, 6955 Golfcrest Drive
Pres. Mrs. Glenn F. Bliss 463-4349
6275 Cowles Mountain, San Diego 92119

SAN DIEGO BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Fourth Monday, Barbour Hall - Univ & Pershing, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Eugene Cooper 295-7938
4444 Arista Dr., S.D. 92103

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Second Monday, 7:30 p.m. Meets at 9295 Harness Rd., Spring Valley 92077
Pres.: Mrs. Cleeves Hardin
2626 Coronado Ave., Space 116, Imperial Beach 92032

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
Third Wednesday, Seacoast Savings Building, Encinitas, 10 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Waldo Vogt 755-4772
773 Barbara Ave., Solana Beach 92075

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
First Wed., Youth Center, Lemon Grove
Pres.: Mrs. Mary Birchell
6070 Sarita St., La Mesa 92041 466-7631

SANTA MARIA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Second Monday, Ramona Women's Club House, 5th and Main, 9:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Stanley MacKenzie 789-1135
R. 1, Box 949, Ramona 92065

SANTEE WOMEN'S CLUB Garden Sec.
Pres.: Mrs. Leon Roloff 448-0291
9138 Willow Grove Ave., Santee 92071

VALLE GARDEN CLUB, POWAY
Meets 3rd Thursday, 10 a.m. Homes of members
Pres.: Mrs. Brown Thompson III
16728 Espola Rd., Poway 92064

VISTA GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, Vista Rec. Center 1:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Daniel Ilich 724-8020
551 Morningside Pl., Vista 92083

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